New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote in the House on the Kansas Proviso—Bills Signed by the President—The Conference Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Messrs. CLARKE, of New-York, BENNETT and WORTENDYKE, who voted for adhering to the House amendment to the Army bill on Saturday, did not vote to-day on the similar question, but Messrs. HAMMOND, SEYMOUR, KAUFMAN, MORRISON and REDIN, who were not then present, voted in the affirmative, as on the last occasion. Together with Mr. DUNN, who on Saturday voted in the negative, Messrs. BENNETT, DAVIS, of Maryland, SEWARD and VAZE, who voted in the negative on Saturday, were absent to-day, but their vote was registered by Messrs. CHAPMAN, GREEN WOOD, HARRISON, BELL and WELLER, who were not present on Saturday.

The President has signed the bill for the purchase of the ship Stanton, to be presented to the British Government. Also the bill to supply omissions with civil bill of last session.

It is said the Senate Committee of Conference on the Army bill were willing that Mr. WILSON'S bill should be passed into a law as a compromise to reconcile the disagreement, but the House Committee gave no encouragement to the suggestion.

The President has received from his late indisposition.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce the bill of which he gave notice on Wednesday to amend the act of 1854, organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He explained its various provisions, and made remarks on the general subject. During last session the Senate passed a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State, which was not acceptable to the House, and not acted on by that body. If the provisions of that bill were unsatisfactory to them, they might have made such changes as they thought necessary, and asked the concurrence of the Senate, but they have neglected to do so, taking no notice of the bill. The consequence is this extra session was now approaching its close without anything being done. This action on the part of the House did not, however, relieve the Senate from all responsibility. The Senate ought not to adjourn without making some adequate provisions on this subject. In the bill he now introduced, he had inserted such a scheme as he thought might entirely accomplish the whole object in view. The bill in the first place proposes to transfer the whole legislative power which was conferred upon the Legislature, to be exercised by the Governor and Judges of the Territory. The laws which they enact are to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Territory to the President of the United States, in order that they may be laid before Congress for approval or disapproval. This was exactly according to the ancient form of Territorial Governments in their first stage. This was the government of Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and it worked well everywhere. There was no disturbance of the public, as it was a form of government that was satisfactory to the people. A community like that which constitutes the population of a Territory does not require a great deal of legislation. Its wants are few, and its legislation should be simple. The body thus intrusted with power can have no motive to abuse it. They were subject to the perpetual supervision of this government. So far as experiment has been made, the whole machinery has moved on successfully and in harmony. He therefore proposed to try the experiment again. Congress seemed to have forgotten or passed by the lessons of the Fathers of the Republic, and they were now reaping the fruits of their action. He dared, when the time came, to walk in the footsteps and tread upon the ashes of those statesmen. We trod most safely when we pursue that course. "Clear statement vital." The pecuniary condition of Kansas, it seemed to him, demanded such a change of government as he proposed. It had been tried over and over again, and all know how perplexing it was to frame such a system as to bring about anything like a [illegible] in Kansas. Thus far a summons to elections, in that Territory, was nothing but a summons of the people, who were heated and excited against each other, to renewed contingency and strife, and it might be to bloodshed and death. In the present state of excitement there it would be utterly impossible to have a fair and free expression of the will of the people. He, therefore, wished to avoid these difficulties and proposed to place the power in the hands of the Governor and Judges as a temporary expedient, having in contemplation the speedy admission of Kansas as a State as soon as circumstances and the Constitution would permit Congress to allow such admission.

Mr. CRITTENDEN hoped this view of the subject would meet the approbation of the majority of the Senate. The first section of his bill transferred the authority from the Legislature to the Governor and Judges; the second directed the Secretary of the Territory to transmit to the President whatever laws might be passed by this authority in order that they be laid before Congress for revision or rebeal, if they thought proper. The third section was the same as Mr. WILSON'S bill, and the fourth section provided that all the prosecutions or indictments for treason or other offences of merely political character, now depending in any of the courts of Kansas, shall cease and be dismissed, and every person who may, at the passage of this act, be imprisoned or held in custody under such charges, forthwith discharged. He was aware, he said, that this provision did not meet the approbation of a majority of the Senate, and he proceeded to state the motives which induced him to offer it.

Mr. BAYARD rose and obtained leave to introduce a bill to fix the time of holding in Delaware the election for a Representative to Congress. Passed.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they had been unable to agree, and as he saw no prospect of any agreement, unless the Senate would consent to admit obnoxious legislation with regard to Kansas, which they would never do, he moved the Senate adhere to its disagreement.

The CHAIRMAN resumed. The fifth section of the bill provided that the President have authority to employ any portion of the Army which he thinks proper in the Territory to maintain the authority of the United States or of the laws in that Territory; also to repel armed aggressions from without or within, and suppress or drive out any bands of armed men who appear in that Territory to the terror of the inhabitants and disturbance of the peace. The bill further provides that it shall be the duty of the President to use armed military force to maintain the peace of the Territory, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion and to protect persons and property therein—also to endeavor, by whatever constitutional means he may possess, to secure to all the people of the United States who may choose to go to that Territory, and especially those who desire to go thither with the honest and peaceable purpose of obtaining permanent homes, their undoubted right of ingress and egress from the Territory free from any searches, seizures, or molestation whatever.

Mr. WILSON, in response to a remark of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S, said he had never asserted, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch, that any man was killed and placed under the virgin soil of Kansas, as the Senator from Kentucky charged. He had not repeated telegraphic rumors and lies, which were manufactured in Missouri and sent here.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—What about those not manufactured in Western Missouri?

Mr. WILSON—I have never stated anything on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch that was not traced to its source, and I defy the Senator from Kentucky to put his finger on one not true.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Some dozen assassinations to [illegible].

Mr. WILSON—Your assertions amount to less. [Sensation.]

The CHAIR—Order, order.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I knew how to restrain myself. He repeated what I had heard anywhere else but by telegraph. I only wanted him to carefully distinguish and not vex the living. It was enough for the gravedigger to perform that office for the dead. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON again rose to speak.

Mr. CRITTENDEN refused to give way, saying Mr—— here has not balances his own gentleman.

The Chair again called order.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, resuming, said: They with pain saw the efforts made to feed the flame of this fatal civil war in Kansas. That was a sign of bad omen. Was not this feeling more actively at work than ever? The movement was designed to make political capital to help FILLMORE in the Presidential election. For this reason Kansas was to remain a bloody mark for the benefit of that party. It was time for Congress to put its hand on the flame of this civil war and extinguish it at once.

Mr. BAYARD said the House at the commencement of the last session was rather uncertain and inconsistent, but had been growing firmer and firmer in the cause of justice, freedom, and humanity, and he now congratulated the country for the noble stand which the House had acted at last, in this important crisis. There had been civil war in Kansas for a year, and it could only be stopped by arresting unconstitutional usurpation in the Territory, and restoring to the people the constitutional right to establish institutions of freedom. He was willing to talk about compromises when shall be restored not only peace to Kansas, but the pledge given in the Kansas Nebraska act shall be fulfilled, namely: That the citizens thereof shall have perfect liberty to establish freedom if they will. He had no doubt there would be peace if the black flag of Slavery were hoisted by the people in Kansas. In relation to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill, he said, the priest who would bring an acceptable offering to the altar must be a man without passion and fear, and must love peace as much as the Senator from Kentucky, and truth as much, and more, moreover, beyond all these, be a man who has respect for the convictions and love of freedom of the North.

Mr. CASS approached this subject without any exhibition of feeling, but with the solemnity due to the crisis. What position did Congress occupy before the country and the world? It was their duty to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government—their solemn, constitutional, and moral duty. In one important particular they have not done this. The Senate and House have agreed that it was necessary to provide for the army, and both Houses have agreed upon every item belonging to the appropriation bill. Where, then, was the fault? The House had annexed a provision having no relation to the subject of the appropriation, to which the Senate could not agree. He found fault with their annexing a proviso which he deemed unconstitutional, and their cutting off the supplies to coerce the Senate into an agreement to it. It was proper for one House to affix a condition to the bill and send it to the other House for their sanction, but to persist in that course after the other House had by a large majority repeatedly declared they could not agree to it, was an act of revolution. The proviso was not sent to the Senate for their free, voluntary action. This was not merely a question of to-day but for all time. The proviso proposed to extend the authority of President over all the highways leading to Kansas. To-day it was the highways, but to-morrow it might be the by-ways. Congress had just as much right to require the President to execute the laws on a by-way as another. This power was as effectual over the highways of Massachusetts as of Missouri. No man could be so blind as not to see that the establishment of a principle like this would lead to the overthrow of the Government. If this was agreed to the next thing might be to provide, as a condition for passing the Post-Office Appropriation bill, that all incendiary documents sent for the purpose of exciting Southern slaves to insurrection, should go free of postage, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law might be insisted on as an amendment to general appropriation bills making the necessary supplies for the Government. There was no act of which the imagination of man could conceive, which one branch of Congress might not be able to carry into effect by stopping the wheels of Government, and cutting off supplies. It was not the act alone which was to do mischief, but the consequences to which it would lead. The refusal of this particular appropriation would not destroy the Union. This was a very hard Government to destroy. He thought it was fairly administered and within the scope of the provisions of the Constitution. It was the strongest Government on the face of the globe, and he knew it to be the best government ever given to man since the dispersion of the human race on the plains of Shinar. This war but one of a series of measures which, if adopted, must end in the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. BIGLER then read an extract from the *Congressional Globe*, to show that Mr. SEWARD'S position now was inconsistent with that he occupied at a previous session.

Mr. THURMAN alluded to the provisions of some of the laws of the Kansas Legislature as infamous and unworthy of a free people, urging their immediate repeal.

Mr. FOOT replied to Mr. CRITTENDEN opposing his bill and denying that the form of government therein proposed had worked well, saying it was odious to the people of the Territories where it had been applied. He undertook to assert that such a form of government would be always odious. Those under indictment in Kansas were not charged with treason against the Territorial Government, but with treason against the United States. They might be guilty, or they might not. His own opinion was that they are not guilty. He had examined the indictments and his judgment was that they were bad in form and substance—but by what authority could the subject be wrested from the judicial tribunals, where it properly belonged? He thought it safe to leave it there. He commenced the session of the House on the Army bill as revolutionary, saying if the Senate surrendered to its demand they would part with all that is dear of a great constitutional principle.

Mr. BELL of Tennessee obtained the floor, when the Senate, without any question being taken, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

THE BRITISH SHIP SS OLIVE.

Mr. CLINGMAN called attention to the fact that the Senate had passed a joint resolution relative to the return of the ship *Resolute* to the British Government, abandoned in the Polar Seas by her crew while in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and brought to the United States by the whaleship *George Henry*. The English papers, he said, were complimenting us on our liberality, and he thought no gentleman would object to passing the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he was not satisfied that we have any power to purchase ships to give away, and therefore he should not vote for the resolution.

The resolution appropriates $40,000 for the purchase of the ship from her saivors and for its repairs, and she is to be presented to the British Government in token of the deep interest felt by the United States in the service in which the ship was engaged at the time she was abandoned.

The resolution was passed.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, said they had met and acted in a full and free conference had come to no conclusion. The trouble, it was well known, grew out of the condition of things with reference to Kansas. The House adhered to its own amendment proposing to restrict the operations of the Army, providing that no portion of the money to be expended in Kansas shall be to enforce the laws of the body calling itself the Territorial Legislature. The Senate, thus far, have declined yielding anything on that point connected with the Army bill.

NO PROSPECT OF AN AGREEMENT.

Mr. CAMPBELL was satisfied that the two Houses would not be able to agree on any proposition relative to the Army bill which will tend to relieve the people of the Territory from the difficulties that now surround them. As it would not be proper to enter into the details connected with the last conference, he had risen to say, for himself, that he had entered upon the conference with the hope that something might be done to bring both bodies into agreement, so as to pass the bill and return home. He submitted to the Conference the naked proposition that no portion of the money be used for enforcing the enactments of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature, leaving out the subsequent part of the proviso calling on the President to exercise jurisdiction over the highways. He was willing to yield that much to the scruples of Senators, as to the constitutional power in the premises, but the Committee of the Senate refused to yield even that. Mr. CAMPBELL said it of course became necessary that they should proceed further to consider the merits of the Senate's proposition, which involved independent legislation. The conference fell because the Senate's Committee declined to yield the simple proposition that the Army shall not be employed to enforce laws founded in fraud. The difficulty presented by the Senate was that the incorporation of such a proviso in the Army bill would be independent legislation. It struck him as somewhat strange that such an objection as that should come from the Senate. It would be recollected that the House passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, yet it was returned from the Senate, with an amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for a new contract for carrying the mails to San Francisco with preemption rights. It was not necessary to carry into effect existing laws. He was willing to go with him who would go furthest, but he should be false to himself, false to his constituents, and false to his God if he indorsed the enactments of the Kansas Legislature. The members are anxious to return to their homes, each a peacemaker, as long as there is a hope of bringing the two Houses together he would remain. He moved that the House further adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. SHERMAN, in replying to Mr. CAMPBELL, said the House was not competent to pass on the validity of these laws. That was a matter that belonged to the Courts. Congress had no more jurisdiction to pass on the laws of Kansas than on those of Nebraska, or any other Territory or State. The proviso to the Army bill looked to Congress for passing on the validity of the Kansas laws. He repeated that Congress had no right to act in the premises. The remedy is to carry the subject up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the validity of all laws are determined. The Senate, unlike the House, never made a point on the House, where it was insisted on striking out some item or provision of the legislative clauses of an appropriation bill, and never attempted to stop the wheels of Government. If legislation for Kansas was desired, why not introduce a separate and independent bill? He moved the House recede from the amendment.

Motion negatived by 97 against 103.

THE HOUSE STILL ADHERES TO THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S motion to adhere was adopted by 101 against 97.

A motion to reconsider the vote was tabled by four majority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House take up the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. St. CLAIR, an officer of the Revolution.

Mr. LETCHER—The Army bill is more important than all others, and I object.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the delay in folding and enveloping documents, reported that the wrapping paper had run out for one day, but that evil is now remedied.

The House passed the Senate's bill to supply the deficiencies in the emolument bill of last session. It appropriates eighty-six thousand dollars for a Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, and over thirteen thousand for a roadway, &c., round the San Francisco Custom House.

A recess from 12 to 1 was then taken.

The House reassembled at 1 o'clock, and prolonged their recess till 2½, and then adjourned, without doing anything.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug 28.

The Association met in sections early this morning, to close up the reading of papers.

At 10 they assembled in general session, and had a very pleasant and agreeable time. Complimentary resolutions were introduced, thanking the citizens, and particularly the Local Committee for attending. Professor HAGEN preluded, with some appropriate remarks and thanks to various steamer and vessel lines, for the tender of passes across the Atlantic.

Rev. Dr. PERRIS moved resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK.

Prof. HENRY spoke in very eloquent terms to the resolutions, expressing the deep veneration he had for the memory of his deceased friend.

Prof. HARE made a final attempt to speak on Spiritualism.

Prof. AGASSIZ suggested that Prof. HARE should lecture immediately after the adjournment of the Association.

August 12, 1857, at Montreal, was named for the next meeting of the Association.

The Association then formally adjourned.

This afternoon Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S address on the Dedication of the Dudley Observatory will be delivered in the great tent.

E. C. DELAVAN gives a grand entertainment to the members of the Association. On the adjournment Dr. HARE lectures before a large audience on Spiritualism.

Political Matters.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT ROME.

ROME, Thursday, Aug 28.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held here to-day. Between three and five thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Judges BEARDSLEY and PARKER, J. KINNAN, Esq., and others. Hon. C. A. HAMM, of Utica, presided. Letters were received from LEWIS CASS, J. T. BRADY, D. S. DICKINSON, Judge TREMAINE, C. W. CODDINGTON and others.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Hon. S. P. WALTON, of Montpelier, was unanimously nominated for Member of Congress for the long term, and Hon. GIDEON T. ROBBINS, of Rutland, for the short term, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Hon. JAMES BRIGHAM, in the First Congressional District of Vermont.

FREMONT MEETING AT BANGOR.

BANGOR, (Maine,) Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Fremont and Dayton mass meeting at this place to-day was attended by over ten thousand people. There was a procession over two miles long, with music, banners, &c. Speeches were made by Gen. NYE, of New-York, Messrs. EMERSON and GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, and L. M. MORRILL. In the evening there was a large meeting in Norambega Hall. The whole constituted one of the most successful political demonstrations ever held in the State.

News from Kansas.

ROBBERY OF DR. SUTER—THE QUAKER MISSION ENTIRELY BROKEN UP.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug 28.

Dr. SUTER, formerly of New-York City, passed through here to day, on his way from LAWRENCE. He reports that he was publicly robbed of $2,500 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him in the river at that place, but through the interposition of a person whose life SUTER formerly saved the threat was not executed.

The Quaker Mission has been entirely broken up, and all the inmates have left.

The National Kansas Committee.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 28.

At the meeting of the National Kansas Committee in this City to-day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Committee has authentic information from its official connection with the Territory of Kansas, that preparation for the armed invasion of the Territory from the State of Missouri is in full progress. Therefore,

Resolved, That THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. ARNY and Professor EDWARD DANCLES be appointed a Committee to call on the President of the United States and solicit the interposition of the power of the Government to prevent the civil war and slaughter now impending over the Territory; and that they procure, if possible, the cooperation of members of Congress in the said application.

Further Nicaraguan News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A private letter from Granada of the 15th states that Mr. LIVINGSTON, U. S. Consul at Leon, had been shot in retaliation for the shooting of Colonel SALINAS by General WALKER. APPLETON OAKSMITH has been appointed Nicaraguan Minister to Washington. The Government of Nicaragua had issued a decree authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars. Terms liberal.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Charleston Board of Health report three deaths by Yellow Fever in the city this week. The Cadets at the Citadel Academy have been sent to Columbia. There is little alarm felt among the citizens.

The Steamboat Empire City Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last state that the steamboat *Empire City*, bound from Cairo to New-Orleans, had sunk in the Mississippi River. Her mails and a portion of the cargo were saved.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool the 13th inst., has arrived here.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The United States Mail Steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 11th instant, arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and came to anchor off the Bar. She reached her dock yesterday morning. The *Hermann's* advices have been anticipated by the *Niagara*, which brought three days later European intelligence.

The Purser of the *Hermann* sends us the following:

Chevalier WYCKOFF has arrived by the *Hermann*, and is said to be the bearer of important intelligence; the exact purport of which, however, he has not allowed to transpire. It is supposed to have reference to our pending negotiations with Great Britain in Central America, which have, it is surmised, taken their final phase, but whether for better or worse is not yet known. No doubt the news will leak out in a day or two, when, of course, we shall better know how to estimate its bearings, but from all that can be ascertained it is certain that its importance is not exaggerated.

It is also stated that the object of Mr. WYCKOFF'S return to New-York is to publish immediately his new book, revealing all the details of his late mysterious relation with the British Government.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Full and Reliable Details of Recent Events.

THE ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' CAMP.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

No Free-State Movement Made Against Lecompton.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON.

A Truce and Interchange of Prisoners.

THREE THOUSAND MISSOURIANS IN THE FIELD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

The last two days cover another crisis in the great Kansas struggle. Never was my heart so exultant, my faith in victory so complete, as to-day. The God of Battles holds us in His hands; with our own blood we'll conquer the first TRUE independence upon this Continent. With misfortunes, numberless and most crushing, weighing down like a nightmare upon us—in the midst of a deadly civil war, inflamed by the rankest prejudices that ever existed in the human breast—we are to-day rising above them all, and rejoicing in the sure prospect of a "conquered peace," that is now unmistakably discerned in the future.

EN ROUTE TO LECOMPTON—A SKIRMISH.

In my last I spoke of our success at Washington Creek, and alluded to the storm that was gathering in the future. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, while our forces, numbering some three hundred, were moving by moonlight towards Lecompton, the advance guard, on horseback, were attacked and fired upon by a party of horse-thieves, about three miles southwest of this place. They returned the fire; one man was seen to fall from his horse; the rest fled towards Lecompton. Our men were unable to find anybody about the place, and it is not known whether there was any one killed or not. A hat has since been found near the spot, with a ball-hole through it, with —— CHAMBER written in the top. Such a man resides in Lecompton. Our men did not travel far before daylight, when they discovered blood in the road—as they were following the same road taken by the thieves—and they tracked the same to the house of H. T. TITUS, one of the Deputy-Marshals of Kansas Territory, who was very prominent at the sack of Lawrence, in ordering stores broken open, &c., and who has for weeks past harbored at his house, and in a camp near by, a party of filibusters, of whom TITUS was the chief, and these were the identical men—as they now confess—fired upon by our party Friday night. TITUS has ever been obnoxious to our Free-State men, especially since horse-stealing has become his trade. He has always taken an active part when any of our [illegible] have been [illegible] in their hands, and has been talked of [illegible], shooting, and the like.

[illegible] OF OUR MOVE MENTS.

[illegible] numbering about [illegible] men, and [illegible] to attack his house, or to prevent the [illegible] until the main body arrived. As they [illegible] passed, seven or eight ran from the tent to [illegible] the house, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] after an exchange of several shots. [illegible] was [illegible] in the [illegible] and the [illegible], who returned, with [illegible] shots, as log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's rifles. At length our cannon arrived—the one captured in the Franklin battle. With that we riddled the old logs at the first shot. This cannonade was effectual, and, after eight shots, TITUS ran up the white flag. They were all, nineteen in number, taken prisoners, and two dead bodies were found in the house, that must have been killed before the fight, as they were cold. It is supposed they were killed in the skirmish the night previous. Col. TITUS (as that is his rank) was badly wounded in three places, but it is thought he will recover. One or two others were wounded less severely.

THE FREE-STATE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Our men were more unfortunate. Capt. H. J. SHOMBERG, from Richmond, Indiana, just in the day previous, as agent for a party from that State, who were also in the battle, was shot in the groin, and his physicians say he must die before morning. He was a man of fine appearance, every way fitted for a leader in public life, and a braver man never fell in battle. He was brave even to a fault, and was foremost to lead on the contest, at the head of his gallant followers. By it he loses his life. He falls a willing martyr, not afraid to die for the Freedom of Kansas. He was much beloved by the party to whom he belonged, and was a prominent actor in whatever could advance our cause at home. His sudden death, so early in life, when his future pathway seemed so illustrious, is an irreparable loss to his friends—yes, to all lovers of Kansas. Nine or ten others were wounded, some seriously. A Mr. WHITE was wounded in the arm, and it has been amputated to-day.

INTERFERENCE OF THE DRAGOONS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

After taking several arms and some ammunition, they set fire to the house and burnt it to the ground. This house was about a mile from Lecompton, but none of the citizens of the town interfered, but they came out upon a high bluff and viewed the scene. They were expecting an attack in town next, and many were hurrying over the river about that time to escape danger. The dragoons did not interfere, although they were encamped within one mile. During the siege, however, Major SEDGWICK ordered his men to mount, and they rode in between our force and the town—placed themselves in a line and halted, as if to fortify the town. We had the strength to cut them to pieces, and whip Lecompton besides, but we did not molest them. Our number by this time was not less than 400. The dragoons numbered about 200, and possibly another hundred could have been found in Lecompton.

RETURN TO LAWRENCE.

It was not our purpose to come in collision with the Government, therefore we marched to Lawrence with the prisoners and wounded upon wagons. Their entrance into town was to us who were here in May particularly imposing. They came in by way of Mount Oread, then took a winding path into town, following precisely the trail of the posse who invaded us on the 21st of last May, when Marshal TITUS rode in the front column and seemed bloated with the pride of his position. Yesterday how different: he came in a wounded prisoner, at the van of a party nearly as large, when the sentiment of the people seemed to execute him forthwith.

THE PRISONERS.

The excitement was intense, still not the least insult was offered him, and he rode into town with his head resting in the lap of a friend. He could well tremble for his fate, for scores of sorrowful were around him whom he had outraged in every way short of taking life.

A Council was called immediately, and for a time his life seemed to hang by a little thread. At length compassion and magnanimity prevailed, and it was voted to retain him as a prisoner for capital crimes. With the people outside this caused much dissatisfaction at first; but, after various explanations, the result seemed more satisfactory. The other cases all followed his. About half of the other prisoners were young Germans who had been "pressed" from their labor in town, and induced to remain with TITUS in his camp of pirates, but were only his tools.

Our men remain in town, to-day, and are cooling off under a most drenching rain. As it was not expected last night, most of them were out in tents, and one of them says, when he awoke this morning he immediately sounded, and reported "four feet soon." We want men who will stand such hardships, and we have got them. To-day they have all found comfortable quarters in our buildings. This afternoon Governor SHANNON, Major SEDGWICK and Dr. RODRICK came to Lecompton to demand the unconditional release of our prisoners.

A TRUCE AND INTERCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We appointed a Special Committee of five to confer with them, and after several hours' consultation they reported that when the citizens of Lecompton have brought six prisoners they now hold, for participating in the Franklin battle, into Lawrence and deliver them safely; also, that when they have given up the brass howitzer taken at the sacking of Lawrence, into the hands of Major SEDGWICK, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER; also, when the civil and military authorities shall have discovered all encampments of armed men within their knowledge, in Kansas, then we are to deliver up our prisoners. The work is in our hands: unless they first comply we retain the prisoners; and by their own admissions we have the power to do as we please. Such is the truce. We make no concession whatever—they make all. They now hold these six men from Franklin on a pretended legal process, to be examined before a bogus Justice according to bogus laws. We hold ours as criminals in the absence of law, recognizing no Territorial authority. Now they, by the settlement, place both upon a common level, not asking us to recognize their laws, or seeming to acknowledge their efficiency themselves. Here is a victory we have never obtained before, and putting the whole together, we are satisfied with the treaty. It may only be temporary, but even then we lose nothing, for we are free at all times to come out in vindication of our own rights. Some of our hot bloods are dissatisfied to allow the liberation of TITUS, but he pledges himself to leave Kansas as soon as he is able to ride, which will not be for weeks, and I believe he will. His wife has already gone. A Mr. DONALDSON, another prisoner, has also agreed to leave Kansas immediately, and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work before, and are not *natural-born* Border Ruffians. The disaffection is mostly among the Indiana Company, whose Captain is mortally wounded. It is for these reasons that I take courage, and our increasing strength gladdens many a spirit that has been drooping in sorrow for months. We are stronger to-day than ever before, and our border enemies are drumming for recruits to counteract it, but their success is not flattering for their drooping cause.

THE WOUNDED IN LAWRENCE.

BROOKS and GRIFFITH, who were wounded in Franklin, it is believed will recover. It is now no small tax to attend to and provide for all the wounded in Lawrence. With this, and all the onerous burdens of the war upon us, we are still comparatively bankrupt, and our courage in our report. How long will this difficulty exist, before some relief will be granted us? We expect a large emigration will be kept up till Winter, but it is still more necessary to sustain "the gallant and the brave" who are already here.

RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

THE NEW GEORGIA COLONY.

When the fortification of the Pro-Slavery ruffians at Ossawatomie was destroyed, a copy of the "Statutes of Kansas Territory" was taken. On the blank leaves of the book the following drafts of agreement were found:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of establishing Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New Georgia, agree to remain at or near Section 19, in Township 18, County of Lykins, *until after the election*, and use our influence and labor in the erection of suitable buildings, according to the best of our ability; provided, that any building or buildings that we may erect, may be ours, when completed, and provided further, that this shall in no way affect any other interest of the members of this Colony that they now enjoy."

This agreement it appears did not suit them, as marks are drawn across it and a new one with the words "*until after the election*" left out, is written on the next page. Here is the agreement as a second time drawn up:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of securing to ourselves Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New-Georgia, agree to remain at this place or town and use our influence and labor in building and well-digging, &c., according to the best of our ability; provided, that we organize and be controlled by ourselves, and that any buildings or other improvements shall be equally divided among us when completed, and provided, that our building *shall be first built to answer as a fort* for the protection of all, in which the arms shall be stored."

When the Toombs bill was before Congress, it was universally believed by the Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and of Missouri, that it would pass. Accordingly great efforts were made by them to prepare for the election under that bill. The company encamped at Ossawatomie were there for that purpose; their "*until after the election*," means the election under that bill. This "Colony" of men were from Georgia—Senator TOOMBS is from there, and not only represents *old* Georgia but *new* Georgia. Can he tell us, as he undoubtedly is in correspondence with them, what building, well-digging, &c., means? The residents in the neighborhood of their encampment believe that &c. means murder, robbery, horse-stealing and other "subdue-you" operations, and that their "influence and labor" is used more upon the &c. than upon the other objects. They dug one well at their fort, and before they fled, secreted about 500 pounds of bacon in it—but our boys "saved their bacon."

SCENES AT FRANKLIN.

It is said that Deputy Marshal FAIN was in the Log Fort at Franklin, and was wounded in the shoulder. He was there to assess taxes. Five persons were arrested the next day on complaint of SQUIRE CRANE, charged with participating in the attack upon his fort. The dragoons assisted in the arrest, and took the prisoners to Lecompton. Thus it goes—a Territorial Justice of *Peace* and United States Postmaster may harbor and command a murderous crew of horse-thieves and plunderers, who commit all sorts of depredations upon the honest settlers, who, when they plunder, or murder, retreat to the ruffian [illegible] he has provided for their succor and for their protection. He guards the entrance to his fort, with a loaded cannon; harangues his crew with United States muskets and ammunition, and, [illegible]

THE MURDER OF HOYT.

HOYT was in Capt. SAUNDERS' camp on Tuesday. When he came away, a boy who was passing near saw two men following him, and saw them fire upon and shoot him. On Thursday a party of horsemen from the Free-State camp were sent for his body. They went to a point near by where he was shot, and inquired where he was buried. The inmates said they knew nothing of the matter. After hunting for some time, they met a party of surveyors, who informed them that they had seen what appeared to be a grave. They went to the spot designated and there found a grave. On opening it they found that it was the grave of HOYT. The grave was not deep of sufficient length. The body was jammed into the grave; one arm was bent up so that it rested upon his face, and the other turned behind his back. His boots were slit down in front and found in the grave beside him. His pockets had been rifled and were found inside out. A piece of his shirt had been cut off and spread over his face with caustic, in order to disfigure it so that it should not be known.

The body was taken to the Free-State camp and examined by Drs. CUTTER, ROOT and RICHIE. They found three bullet holes through his body; one through his head, and a severe bruise upon his shoulder. The body looked horribly. When it was brought into camp and viewed by the men, it created an intense excitement and aroused the most fearful passions. After the examination he was temporarily buried near the camp.

CAPT. SAUNDERS' FORT.

SAUNDERS' fortified cabin was situated on a high bluff, within 30 yards from its bank. The sides of the bluff run north of the cabin, and is covered with timber and a dense undergrowth of shrubs. At the east and west was the open prairie—to the south and within 100 yards was a large field of corn, tall and thickly grown. The cabin was built of very large logs, and was chinked up with stone and mortar. The walls were pierced here and there for port-holes. A rail fence surrounded the cabin, running within 30 feet of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug and the earth thrown up in an embankment against the fence. Every care and precaution seemed to have been taken by the Ruffians to strengthen the position and make it very strong against attack.

THE ATTACK.

Early on Friday morning it was proposed by the Free-State leaders to attack the Ruffian camp. During Thursday night, however, they continued to send word to Major SEDGWICK, informing him of the existence of SAUNDERS' camp, request him to disperse it and to tell him that unless it was attended to immediately, it would be done by them. The persons charged with this message were also instructed to inform the Major that they feared that Company I, of the Dragoons, then stationed within a few miles of the Free-State camp would move to the defence of SAUNDERS and his band when they saw they were to be attacked.

This Committee on their return, reported that Maj. SEDGWICK had no authority to disperse the camps of either party, unless ordered so to do by the Governor, and that the Captain of Company I had no authority to interfere.

Immediately on the receipt of this information, the men were called into line and prepared to march upon the place of attack. Runners were current, in the Free-State camp of the reinforcement of SAUNDERS' party by the Pro-Slavery men from Franklin, Lecompton and by a detachment from Westport. It was believed by all that a hard fight must ensue before they would be able to take the place. Nevertheless, the men fell cheerfully into line, determined at every hazard to wipe out before sunset every vestige of that rendezvous of murderers and thieves.

The little army, as it wound through the forest and over the prairie, passed the cabins of many Free-State men, who had been kept in daily terror by the threats and actions of SAUNDERS and his villainous associates. SAUNDERS, in addition to his commission as Captain in the Kansas Militia, held one as Justice of the Peace. These settlers, as the little army passed them, became inspired with new hope and fervently prayed that their mission—the breaking up of the camp of a villian who held from the Territorial Government military and civil commissions which he had used to oppress and persecute them—would be successful.

The Free-State force arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock. The Lawrence Company, the Wilmington Company and a detachment of Cavalry were ordered to take a position on the prairie to the east of the Fort. The cannon taken at Franklin was pressed into Freedom's service and placed where it could be effectually used. A detachment of Cavalry was then ordered to scour the cornfield to the south of the Fort, to see if any of the enemy were secreted there. Fleet as lightning they rode through the corn, way up to the fence, within one hundred yards of the cabin, while another small detachment under Capt. WALKER, charged on, way up to the cabin itself. The cabin was deserted—the door was wide open—the cowardly murderers of HOYT and their associates had fled, leaving their rifle-pits—their tents—their fortified walls to an undisputed possession.

It was supposed that they had taken refuge in the timber and in the ravine to the south of the cabin. Accordingly the Lawrence and Wilmington Companies were ordered to charge through the timber and down into the ravine. They did so; but the "chivalrous" associates of SAUNDERS, from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, dared not even stay there, where one hundred men could have beaten back a thousand. Nowhere were they to be seen.

Fifty-two stand of arms, a keg of powder, tents, and some flour and provisions were taken. The cabin was then burned. A keg was also found; it contained thirteen [illegible]

Inauguration of Dudley Observatory.

Oration of Hon Edward Everett.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

$50,000 MORE RAISED THIS MORNING.

5 special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1856.

Again, in the same mail as Wednesday, and with the same unexpected arrangements and the same prohibitive weather, except simply a cloud over head, that obscured nothing but wind, I am writing from Albany. Yesterday was the inauguration of Dudley Observatory. She was the worthiest and most beautiful of her sisters, and all the more welcome and most honored, that she was the youngest. Many are now expected to-day and to-morrow, and the Dudley Observatory will be the first to welcome them. Her doors are open, and her table is spread. Her foundations are laid, her walls are rising, her roof is on, and her dome is waiting for the finishing touch. Her instruments are ordered, and her astronomer is appointed. Her friends are many, and her enemies are few. Her prospects are bright, and her success is certain.

You have a building erected and furnished, an apparatus of unrivaled excellence, and the best instruments of research, all the gifts of science, and all the means of usefulness, and you have all these things in a single day. Is it not wonderful? Is it not unprecedented? Is it not unexampled? Is it not unparalleled? Is it not unheard of? Is it not unique? Is it not singular? Is it not strange? Is it not remarkable? Is it not extraordinary? Is it not astonishing? Is it not surprising? Is it not astounding? Is it not amazing? Is it not incredible? Is it not miraculous? Is it not supernatural? Is it not preternatural? Is it not anomalous? Is it not abnormal? Is it not exceptional? Is it not phenomenal? Is it not prodigious? Is it not monstrous? Is it not portentous? Is it not fabulous? Is it not mythical? Is it not legendary? Is it not apocryphal? Is it not fictitious? Is it not romantic? Is it not fanciful? Is it not visionary? Is it not chimerical? Is it not ideal? Is it not impossible? Is it not absurd? Is it not ridiculous? Is it not preposterous? Is it not monstrous? Is it not incredible? Is it not unbelievable? Is it not inconceivable? Is it not unimaginable? Is it not unthinkable? Is it not unheard of? Is it not unprecedented? Is it not unexampled? Is it not unparalleled? Is it not unique? Is it not singular? Is it not strange? Is it not remarkable? Is it not extraordinary? Is it not astonishing? Is it not surprising? Is it not astounding? Is it not amazing? Is it not incredible? Is it not miraculous? Is it not supernatural? Is it not preternatural? Is it not anomalous? Is it not abnormal? Is it not exceptional? Is it not phenomenal? Is it not prodigious? Is it not monstrous? Is it not portentous? Is it not fabulous? Is it not mythical? Is it not legendary? Is it not apocryphal? Is it not fictitious? Is it not romantic? Is it not fanciful? Is it not visionary? Is it not chimerical? Is it not ideal? Is it not impossible? Is it not absurd? Is it not ridiculous? Is it not preposterous?

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Dudley Observatory was dedicated to the service of God and of man. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Dudley Observatory was inaugurated by the delivery of the address which I have the honor to send you. Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, the Dudley Observatory was illuminated, and the Dudley Observatory was thronged with visitors.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Russian Infraction of the Treaty of Paris.

RUSSIAN CONFLAGRATION OF SEBASTAPOL ISLAND.

Correspondence (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the afternoon of the day before yesterday Her Majesty, ship Gladiator, Captain Brisbane, returned to Spithead from a visit to the Russian ports in the Baltic. Her Majesty's ship left Spithead on the 15th of June, and proceeded to Elsinore, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Copenhagen, where she remained a week. From Copenhagen she proceeded to Stockholm, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Sweaborg, where she remained a week. From Sweaborg she proceeded to Cronstadt, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Revel, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Memel, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Pillau, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Dantzic, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Copenhagen, where she remained a few days, and then proceeded to Spithead, where she arrived on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

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New-York Daily Times, Friday, August 20, 1858

The Latest Intelligence

The Steam — the Ocean Telegraph.

Further Particulars of the Cable Laying.

Its Safe Arrival on the Irish Coast.

Message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

Reception of the Cable Dispatch in England.

Its Safe Arrival in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

Message from President Buchanan to Queen Victoria.

Reception of the Cable Dispatch in New-York.

Illumination of the City.

Grand Display of Fireworks.

Immense Crowds in the Streets.

Speeches, Music, Rockets, Bonfires, &c.

Congratulations of the Press.

Its Importance to the Commercial Interests of the World.

Its Effect upon the Stock Market.

Rise in Prices.

Letter from Mr. Thompson.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Arrival of the Arctic.

Two Days Later News from China.

News from Havana.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the Illinois.

Two Days Later News from California.

Other Foreign News.

Markets, &c.

Editorial Correspondence.

News by the Mails.

Congressional Doings of This Week.

Editorial Articles.

Business Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

LONG ISLAND

The Late Explosion in Greenpoint—Another Victim.

James Lennox, one of the workmen injured at the explosion on Wilson's Hale Factory, Greenpoint, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on Wednesday, about fifteen hours after.

Meetings.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mr. Hanford. Speakers, R. Bleakley, Jacob Cleaman and W. J. Hoag are announced as the orators of the occasion.

Fires in Brooklyn.

The building on Hamilton av. cor. Atlantic st. owned by Mr. Hall, and occupied as a workman's store, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 on Wednesday morning. Insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.

A fire occurred in the rear of 6 Gold st. on Wednesday morning, which damaged the building and stock of Mr. Hall, to the amount of $1,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.

Arrest of Alleged Counterfeiters.

A man named Thomas Bland was arrested in Brooklyn on Wednesday, by officer Hall, of the Metropolitan police force, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Bland was taken before Justice Tompkins, and committed for examination. He had in his possession a number of counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Rochester, and a number of counterfeit $10

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPOSALS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FURNITURE.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

PRINTING.

STATIONERY.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

COAL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LOST AND FOUND.

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, August 26, 1864